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GUIDE

Mr. B.

TO THE

PEABODY MUSEUM

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

WITH

A STATEMENT RELATING TO

INSTRUCTION IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Complimentary to the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

CAMBRIDGE DAY, AUGUST 26
1898.







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By F. W. PUTNAM,
Curator Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology,
Harvard University.

Gift
Mrs. Mercus Benjamin
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1898

THE PEABODY MUSEUM
AND THE DIVISION OF
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., President.
FREDERIC W. PUTNAM, A.M., S.D., Secretary.
STEPHEN SALISBURY, A.M., LL.D.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL, A.B.
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, A.M.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM.

THE Museum was founded October 8, 1866, by the late George Peabody, a native of Massachusetts. In addition to his many gifts for philanthropic and educational purposes, Mr. Peabody gave \$150,000 for the foundation of a Museum and Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University.

This foundation, which was most timely, was due to Mr. Peabody's nephew, Prof. O. C. Marsh, who suggested that Mr. Peabody's gift to Harvard should be for this purpose.¹

¹ At the time of writing the annual report, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Museum, the Curator requested Professor Marsh to give a statement relating to the inception of the Museum. An abstract of Professor Marsh's letter, as printed in the 25th report, is as follows:—

"The first idea of the Peabody Museum at Cambridge occurred to me in October, 1865, while digging in an ancient mound near Newark, Ohio, and that evening I wrote to my uncle, Mr. Peabody, at London, urging him to establish such a museum. He had already told me of his intention of making gifts to Harvard and various other institutions, and had requested me to look

The antiquities of America were fast disappearing as towns and cities increased on the sites once occupied by the earlier American peoples. The ancient mounds, shell heaps, village sites and burial places, were being destroyed without record of what they revealed. The Indian tribes were giving way before the advance of our own race.

The foundation of a museum, which should have for its primary object the collection and preservation of such archaeological and ethnological collections as could still be obtained, arrested attention and aroused an interest in the past history of America.

That the museum has accomplished much in its allotted work is shown by the large collections it has secured, by the methods of field investigation it has established and the system of arrangement of its collections, primarily for the furtherance of research. The success of the aims of the museum is also evidenced by the assistance it has received from friends and patrons of research, in aid of its many explorations, and by the several foundations for special purposes with which it has been endowed.

Mr. Peabody placed the fund he gave in charge of a Board of Trustees, of which the late Robert C. Winthrop was the chairman until his death in 1894. The other trustees appointed by Mr. Peabody were Charles Francis Adams, Francis Peabody, Stephen Salisbury, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman and George Peabody Russell. The successors to this original Board were Henry Wheatland, Thomas

over the ground and give him information on the subject. My own interest in American archaeology was mainly due to Sir Charles Lyell, who had just published his 'Antiquity of Man,' and, when I saw him in London, he urged me in the strongest terms to take up the subject in America as a new field for exploration. This advice I commenced to follow, and hence my letter to Mr. Peabody, as work in the field impressed upon me the great importance of such researches.

When Mr. Peabody came to this country in the following year, I again brought the subject to his attention and at his request consulted with Mr. Winthrop about the matter. After various visits to Cambridge and consultation with Professors Wyman and Gray, I obtained full approval of the proposed plan from Mr. Peabody and the deed of gift was executed.

The wisdom of this gift has never been questioned and what has been accomplished by it in twenty-five years is known to the whole world of science."

It is proper to add that the gifts of like amounts made by Mr. Peabody to Harvard and to Yale were due to his nephews, Mr. George Peabody Russell, who was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1856, and Mr. O. C. Marsh, who was graduated from Yale in the class of 1860.

T. Bouvé, Theodore Lyman, Samuel H. Scudder, John C. Phillips, George F. Hoar, Francis C. Lowell, Frederic W. Putnam, Stephen Salisbury, Jr., Joseph Lovering, George L. Goodale, Josiah P. Cooke, William H. Niles, Edmund B. Willson, Charles P. Bowditch, George E. Ellis, Alexander Agassiz, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Robert S. Rantoul. Of the trustees Mr. Salisbury (junior) was elected chairman on the death of Mr. Winthrop. Messrs. Salisbury (senior), Lyman, Phillips and Lowell were the successive treasurers. Messrs. Russell, Wheatland and Putnam were the successive secretaries of the Board. Jeffries Wyman was the Curator of the Museum until his death in 1874, and was succeeded by F. W. Putnam. In 1886 the professorship founded by Mr. Peabody was established by the University and F. W. Putnam was appointed to the new chair.

“ On the first day of January, 1897, the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology transferred to the President and Fellows all the property held by them for the foundation and maintenance of the said Museum and for the endowment of the Peabody Professorship of American Archaeology and Ethnology, in order that the ownership, management and control of the collection, funds, and other property held for the purposes of said Museum might be united in the hands of the President and Fellows. This act of the Trustees was duly authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts (Chapter 191 of the Acts of the year 1896). The articles of agreement between the Trustees of the Peabody Museum and the President and Fellows provide that the Museum shall thereafter be in the immediate charge of a Faculty responsible to the Corporation and Overseers; that the President of the University shall be the President of the Faculty, and the Peabody Professor or Curator of the Museum shall be a member thereof; that the other members of the first Faculty shall be Messrs. Stephen Salisbury, Charles P. Bowditch and Francis C. Lowell, and that vacancies in the Faculty shall be filled by nominations made by the Faculty and confirmed by the President and Fellows.”¹

Mr. Peabody's gift was divided into three portions: \$60,000 to be used for a building fund, \$45,000 for a collection fund, and \$45,000 for a professorship fund. Thus the regular income available for all the purposes of the Museum and for making collections is that obtained from the principal of \$45,000, a sum so inadequate for the purpose that had it not been for the assistance of a number

¹ From Report of President Eliot, 1897-98.

of friends the Museum would have been almost entirely dependent upon gifts of specimens for its increase. The following endowments have been made in aid of the Museum :

THE THAW FELLOWSHIP : established in 1890 by Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw, in memory of her husband, the late William Thaw, for "work and research relating to the Indian race of America, or other ethnological and archaeological investigation," to be awarded by the Faculty of the Peabody Museum. The present annual income of this fellowship is one thousand and fifty dollars; which is now paid, under certain conditions, by the terms of the gift, to a student (Alice C. Fletcher), in connection with the Peabody Museum, nominated by the founder.

THE HEMENWAY FELLOWSHIP : founded in 1891 by Mrs. Mary Hemenway, to be held by a student of Harvard University pursuing the study of American Archaeology and Ethnology. It is awarded annually by the Faculty of the Peabody Museum to a student in the Graduate School. The Faculty may require the incumbent to render assistance to the Peabody Professor. The present annual value of this fellowship is four hundred dollars.

THE WINTHROP SCHOLARSHIP : established in 1895 from a bequest of five thousand dollars made by Robert Charles Winthrop, LL.D., class of 1828; "to my Alma Mater, Harvard College, for a scholarship or scholarships," "to be assigned to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, over which I have presided since its organization." It is awarded annually by the Corporation on nomination of the Faculty of the Museum. The annual value of this scholarship is two hundred dollars.

THE HUNTINGTON-FROTHINGHAM-WOLCOTT FUND : In 1891, Mr. (now Governor) Roger Wolcott, acting under the will of his father, J. Huntington Wolcott, made the gift of \$10,000 as a memorial of his brother, Huntington Frothingham Wolcott, that his name may be perpetuated in connection with Harvard College. The terms of the trust as stated by Mr. Wolcott are as follows :—

"Ten Thousand Dollars to be received and known as the Huntington-Frothingham-Wolcott Fund, the income to be expended by the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology or their successors, for the promotion of archaeological and ethnological research and exploration, the purchase of objects illustrative thereof or the publication of matter relating thereto. I have pleasure in noting that there is included in this amount a sum received after my brother's death in payment of his military services.

"It is my belief that for many years the Western Hemisphere will furnish a rich field, as yet almost untilled, for the prosecution of such investigations, but it is not my intention to restrict by

geographical lines the uses to which the income may be applied. It would in no way conflict with my wishes if those who have the disposition of the income of this fund should in their discretion decide to allow the income to accumulate for one or more years in order more fully to carry out the purpose of the trust. I can easily conceive that this may be desirable either for the equipment of an expedition for exploration, the purchase of collections, or for some other purposes within the scope of the trust. But I request that, whether the income be expended as it accrues or be allowed thus to accumulate for future use, a vote of the Trustees setting forth the disposition of it be entered upon their records as often as once yearly."

The liberal provision of this memorial fund enables the Museum to take advantage of many opportunities for increasing the collections. With this money ready at hand it is possible from time to time to do a little digging or to purchase a small collection of special importance.

In addition to these gifts, establishing permanent funds, there have been, since 1881, contributions of money which have enabled the Museum to carry on its important explorations, and, to a limited extent, to publish an account of some of the results secured, as well as to defray the current expenses of the Museum for which the income of the Peabody Fund is insufficient. Among these gifts must be mentioned that of Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of \$7,000, of which \$5,000 was used for placing cases in the last addition to the building and \$2,000 for explorations. Mr. and Mrs. Warren had previously made several contributions in aid of explorations, and in commemoration of their generous patronage the Ethnological Gallery has been named the Warren Gallery. Other liberal donors of money for explorations, for the purchase of collections and for salaries of assistants, are:

Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware, Miss Mary C. Ware, Mr. John C. Phillips, Mr. Theodore Lyman, Mrs. Mary Hemenway, Mr. Augustus Hemenway, Mr. Clarence B. Moore, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and Mrs. Esther Herrman. Many others have made smaller, but no less welcome, contributions in times of special need or for particular purposes. The total of these contributions since 1881 amounts to \$67,876. Of this amount \$8,738 was for the purchase of the land forming the Serpent Mound Park in Ohio, and for the preservation of the Serpent Mound and exploration of the park.

The Museum is also indebted for valuable contributions of specimens to Louis Agassiz, Theodore Lyman, Alexander Agassiz, Charles P. Bowditch, Clarence B. Moore, Frederick H. Rindge, E. George Squier, Samuel H. Russell, Charles C. Abbott, Josiah Whitney, George J. Engelmann, H. K. and W. E. Faulkner, George W. Hammond, and to hundreds of others who have given smaller lots of specimens or single objects of great scientific value. The following institutions have made important and in several instances large contributions of specimens:—

The Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Marine Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Boston Athenæum, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Peabody Academy of Science.

Several large and important collections from Europe were fortunately secured by purchase in the early years of the Museum. These are of inestimable value in the comparative study of the early work of man in various lands. Among these collections are those of Mortillet and Clement from the Swiss Lake dwellings, from the caves and gravels of France and from the peat beds of Italy; and the Rose collection from Denmark. Such collections as these it would be impossible now to secure at any price. The Nicolucci collection from Italy, the gift of the late Col. Theodore Lyman, the series of duplicates presented from the Christie Collection from the French caves, and a number of other gifts and exchanges have furnished additional European material.

The many collections secured by explorations, carried on by the Curators of the Museum, or under their supervision, in various parts of America, have made the Museum of the first importance to students of American Archaeology.

The collections first brought together were for a few years arranged in Boylston Hall in cases in the anatomical laboratory of Professor Wyman. A gallery was afterwards added to the Anatomical Museum and the collections were then exhibited in cases on this gallery. In 1876 the first section, 80 x 40 feet, of the present building facing on Divinity Avenue, was begun and in 1878 the collections were removed to their new and permanent home. In 1889 the second portion, 60 x 60 feet, was added to the building, making a structure 100 feet long and five stories high including the two galleries. This work was accomplished by allowing the \$60,000

assigned by Mr. Peabody for a building fund to accumulate and by using the income of a portion of the fund. There has been expended on the building and cases \$134,000. The building as it now stands is one-half of the contemplated structure, which will, when completed, form the southern wing of the University Museum, as designed by Professor Louis Agassiz in 1859, when the first part of the Museum of Comparative Zoology was erected. There is now on hand a balance of \$29,000 of the original \$60,000 given by Mr. Peabody for a building fund. As the income of this small fund has to be used towards paying in part for the care and repairs of the building, it is evident that there is no prospect for the completion of the building except from gifts for this purpose. The present halls and cases are overcrowded and many interesting collections have to be kept in drawers, or stored in the basement awaiting the completion of the building, when all can be arranged in proper sequence.

THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE MUSEUM.

The Museum is entered from Divinity Avenue. On the left of the entrance hall is the general office and library. The library consists of about 1,900 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets in all branches of anthropology, including the leading anthropological journals of the world. It is open to all members of the University and for general consultation by permission of the Curator.

Opposite the library, on the right of the entrance hall, are arranged such of the collections from the mounds, burial places and caves of the central portion of the United States as the space will permit. Passing along to the right, the cases contain pottery and various implements of stone, ornaments of shell and fragments of burnt reeds found in the burial mounds at New Madrid, Mo., by Professor G. C. Swallow, in 1856. An illustrated account of this material is given in the 8th Report of the Curator, 1875. This collection is particularly noteworthy as it was the first obtained from this region, from which thousands of objects, particularly of pottery, have since been collected. In the cases following the Swallow collection are other specimens from the vicinity of New Madrid, and in the case opposite is the large collection of pottery and stone implements from the same region, presented by Dr. George J. Engelmann. Many of these specimens are the types of the figures in Professor Potter's memoir of the earthworks and

mounds of New Madrid. In this case are also several small lots of specimens from Cahokia mound and from other mounds in Illinois. On the opposite side of the case are the specimens from mounds in Tennessee. In the lower part of the case are temporarily placed two of the altars and other objects from the Turner group of mounds in Ohio. The unique terra-cotta figures, the carved slate dishes, carved bones, copper and shell ornaments and other objects, forming a part of this remarkable collection, are in the opposite table case. On the north side of the hall is the material from the stone graves of Tennessee obtained by the explorations of the Curator. In the adjoining case on the east side are several skulls from these graves, some of which have peculiar anomalies, such as many Wormian bones and unusual sutures; also skeletons and objects from two graves, showing their position in the graves. In the cases on the west side and in the central case opposite are the collections from burial mounds in the Saint Francis valley, Arkansas, from explorations under the direction of the Curator. In the right hand wall case on the south side of the room are the collections from the caves of Tennessee and Kentucky. The latter includes the interesting objects found in Salt cave, by the Curator, particularly noteworthy for their unquestionable antiquity and for the peculiarities of the woven cloth, and of the shoes made of the braided leaves of Typha. These coverings for the feet, resembling shoes more than moccasins or sandals, differ from others known in America, but they are of the pattern represented on the terra-cotta figures found on one of the altars of the Turner group of mounds. On the upper shelf of this case are several shells of two varieties of squashes, the ancestral forms of our cultivated varieties. The wall case to the left contains a general collection from the Ohio valley, including casts of the remarkable lot of pipes found by Squier on an altar of a mound in the Scioto valley.

At the end of the entrance hall is the lecture hall. Around the walls, and in several cases upon the floor, are arranged the ethnological specimens which illustrate the life and customs of North American tribes. The arrangement is by tribes, showing the costumes, ornaments, implements, weapons, games and toys, as well as the objects used in some of the most sacred rites and ceremonies of the tribes. Of special interest are several fine examples of porcupine-quill work. This beautiful work was superseded by

the bead work following the introduction of glass beads by the whites. Here also are the Sioux hunting shirt and other objects collected by Francis Parkman in 1846; the belt supposed to have been worn by King Philip; and the Massachusetts Indian bow (the only one in existence) which was used in the new design of the Massachusetts Coat of Arms. In this hall is the material collected by Miss Alice C. Fletcher during her many years of residence among the Omaha, Sioux and Nez Percé tribes. This collection includes the paraphernalia of the Sun Dance of the Ogalalla Sioux; models of the Winnebago mat wigwam; the Omaha skin tent, and earth lodge. Here is the Sacred Pole of the Omaha and the accompanying objects used in ceremonies connected with it; also the contents of the Omaha Sacred Tent of War, with the Honor Pack, the Mystery Pack and other symbolic objects. The Pipes of Peace, presented to Miss Fletcher by the Omahas, with the words of the songs and photographs representing the ceremonial of presentation are here displayed. Here is also a special exhibit of the native foods of the Omaha and Nez Percé, as well as many other objects illustrating the costumes, ornaments and daily life of the tribes represented by the collection.

Hanging from the ceiling of this hall are three types of Indian canoes made of birch bark. Over the cases and on the walls of several rooms are one hundred original portraits of Indians painted by C. B. King. Sixty-eight of these are the originals of the plates in McKenny and Hall's folio volumes on the Indian Tribes of North America, published in 1836. They were given to the Museum, in 1882, by the heirs of E. P. Tileston and Amor Hollingsworth. A model of the Serpent Mound Park, containing the Serpent Mound of Ohio, is in this hall.

About two hundred persons can be seated in this hall, which is used for lectures given by the Peabody Professor or under his direction. Leading from the hall is the private office of the Curator with his laboratory adjoining.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

On the second floor at the head of the stairs is the gallery temporarily given up to the Semitic Museum of the University. To the right is the gallery containing the archaeological collections from Nicaragua, secured by the explorations of Dr. Earl Flint under the direction of the Museum. Here are many interesting pieces of pottery richly decorated in color or by incised designs or


by moulded and carved figures on the surface or feet of the vessels. The large oval vessels on the lower shelves are burial jars which are generally ornamented with a conventionalized human face in connection with serpents. In this gallery are also shown the human footprints of considerable antiquity from the tufa bed sixteen feet below the surface on the borders of Lake Managua. In the west railing case are the specimens from ancient shell heaps in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The remainder of the railing case, and several of the wall cases, contain for the present the general Mexican collection, including the pottery vessels obtained by Gen. Caleb Cushing during the Mexican war, and the important collection from Oaxaca presented by Mr. C. P. Bowditch. In two wall cases on the east side are the objects found in the caves of Coahuila by Dr. Edward Palmer who explored the caves for the Museum. At the time of burial the bodies were wrapped in cloth beautifully woven from the twisted fibre of the Agave. In these bundles were placed many things used by the people, such as the stone knives in short wooden handles, interesting in showing that many of the so-called spearheads of stone were probably knives of this character. The wooden combs and the necklace made of the vertebræ of a snake are objects of special interest.

In the hall gallery passing from the north to the south room is an exhibit of pottery vessels from the ancient graves of the Cauca Valley, Colombia. These vessels are mostly of rude human forms, while some are ornamented with deeply incised and others with colored designs. Here are also several singular cylindrical stamps having deeply cut designs upon them. These stamps were evidently used for printing a pattern by rolling them over the surface to be decorated. This valuable collection was secured for the Museum by the Huntington-Frothingham-Wolcott Fund. The case on the opposite wall contains a large lot of Peruvian pottery. These two collections should be considered with others in the South American room where lack of space prevents their being placed. In another case in the hall gallery is a small exhibit from Egypt, including a mummy in its case; embalmed heads which show the method of wearing the hair by the ancient Egyptians; embalmed ibis and crocodile; a small lot of pottery vessels, scaribs, ornaments and other common objects; and a few stones with hieroglyphs. This is simply a little collection for the student to use for comparative purposes. Against the wall is a representative

piece of Egyptian sculpture brought home by John Lowell, jr., the founder of the Lowell Institute.

Passing from the hall gallery into the southern room, the visitor will see in the first long table case and in the north wall cases, the collection from the Swiss Lakes obtained by the purchase of the Mortillet and Clement Collections and by the gift of the late Professor Agassiz. The specimens are arranged so far as possible by the several stations or sites of the ancient pile dwellings from which they came. It will be noticed that pieces of deer's antlers were utilized to a great extent by the "lake-dwellers" for implements of various kinds, particularly for sockets and handles of axes and for chisel-shaped implements made of stone. Among the implements particularly noteworthy are several of stone in handles of antler or of wood, and others made of the teeth of the beaver and of the boar, and of pieces of bone, set in antler handles. There are many implements made of the bones of birds, and of deer and other animals. It will be noticed that similar bone implements are made of the corresponding bones of the representative species of birds and mammals in America. The many examples of polished axes, celts, and chipped flints of various forms are particularly interesting for comparison with American implements of a similar character. There are also specimens of pottery and bronze objects, while from one of the sites are a few implements of iron. The food and fabrics of the ancient dwellers on the lakes are shown by numerous examples of carbonized grain, bread, fruit, seeds, nuts, cloth, etc. The large number of bones of cattle, sheep and goats indicates that these animals were probably domesticated, while the many bones of several wild animals give evidence of a hunting people.

In the first case, on the east side, are the objects from the caves of the Dordogne in France. Some of these specimens were received as a gift from the Christie Collection and many of them bear the original labels of Lartet, who with Christie explored the caves. These remains are of great antiquity and prove that man was a contemporary of the mammoth and other animals long since extinct. The breccia of the cave is shown in the refuse containing the remains of extinct animals and the stone and bone implements made and used by the cave men. There are also a few fragments of carved bones, and facsimile casts of the most important of the carved and engraved bones. One of these carvings represents the



outlines of a mammoth engraved on a piece of mammoth ivory. Others represent fishes, horses, reindeer and other animals. One shows a group including a human figure. This high attainment in the art of delineation at a period so early as that of the occupation of these caves, when the fauna of Europe contained many mammals now extinct, and man was still in the early stone age, is worthy of particular attention.

In this same case are specimens from caves in England, received from Professor Boyd Dawkins, the author of "Cave Hunting" and "Early Man in Britain." Among these are the bones and teeth of the Cave Bear, the Hyena and other extinct British animals, found associated with the rude stone implements. There are also a few palaeolithic implements from England, some of which are from the collection of Sir John Evans, and a few stone implements from Ireland.

The next case on the east wall contains on the lower shelves specimens from the peat beds of Italy, and on the upper, a few Etruscan and Greek vases. The case in the corner contains a number of bronze fibulæ and other objects from ancient tombs in southern Europe. In the first case on the south side, is a good exhibit of the flints of Persigny, the famous quarry of man in the stone age; also a representative collection of bronze celts from southern Europe. In the lower part of the case the Nicolucci Collection is of stone implements from Italy. In the next case to the right is an important collection of palaeolithic implements from the valley of the Somme in France. A few of these are from the locality near Abbeville made famous by the discoveries of Boucher de Perthes in 1841. These are regarded as the types of palaeolithic implements and are invaluable for comparison with similarly shaped implements from this country. The next case contains stone and bronze implements from northern Europe.

In the long table case on the south side of the room are exhibited the collections from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, including over fifteen hundred specimens, illustrating the stone age of Denmark, brought together in 1861-67, by W. J. Rose, a civil engineer. It contains about all the known forms of chipped flint implements, with hammers, axes and implements made of various hard stones. The chipping and polishing of stone are beautifully illustrated by this important series.

The large case on the west wall is for the present given to an

overflow from the opposite gallery, and contains pottery, stone implements and a few ornaments of metal from Chiriqui, Costa Rica and Honduras, with a few specimens from the West India Islands.

THIRD FLOOR.

In the table case in front of the window in the hall are two exhibits illustrating two important features in the archaeology of the State of Maine. In the right hand corner of the case are shown pieces of felsite as taken from the great mass forming Mt. Kineo. (See photographs and plan on the wall at the right, showing the mountain and the sites of the prehistoric workshops.) With these masses are chipped implements in various stages of manufacture with the chips as found on the ancient quarry sites. Also a series of specimens illustrating natural fractures closely resembling the work of man. Among the implements are several of large size collected by Mr. Lucius L. Hubbard, who first called attention to the locality. The rest of the collection was made by Mr. C. C. Willoughby who explored the region for the Museum. The other collection in the case was also brought together by Mr. Willoughby's explorations of several very ancient burial places in Maine. The models show two of the places partly explored. The contents of each grave are shown, while the drawings and photographs in the case and on the wall illustrate the exploration. (See Archaeological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum No. 6, for a full account of this exploration.) Several small lots of specimens given by persons who found them in the vicinity of the places explored are also in this case.

Under the stairs leading to the gallery is a large case containing the specimens from burial mounds in Georgia and Florida collected and presented by Mr. Clarence B. Moore. Here with other things will be seen a number of peculiar objects made of clay, many of which were found in a mound in Florida. The large pottery vessels are cinerary urns with their covers (inverted vessels) found in a mound in Georgia. The cremated human remains taken from some of these urns are shown in front of the vessels. Other objects from these Georgia mounds are of interest, and it is worthy of note that both inhumation and urn burial were practised by the people who built these mounds over the remains of their dead.

In the north room on this floor are several collections of partic-

ular interest. The wall cases on each side of the fire-place contain several lots of stone implements from Massachusetts; among them are those picked up by Thoreau in his rambles along the Concord river. Here is also a collection illustrating the manufacture of soapstone pots by the Indians, from the ancient quarry near Providence, R. I.

In the long table case is the material obtained by Dr. Jeffries Wyman during his systematic exploration of the shell-heaps of the St. John's valley, Florida, for several years prior to 1874. This collection is of great importance to the student of American Archaeology. The antiquity of some of these immense refuse piles is shown by the changes which have taken place in the mass forming the shell-heaps. The shells have become converted into lime rock, and in one instance the skull and other human bones found near the bottom of a heap were cut out from the solid mass. Human bones, broken into small pieces, found mixed with bones of animals are evidence of cannibalism. Implements made of stone, shell and bone are shown and many potsherds exhibit the peculiarities of the pottery made and used by the people. (An account of Professor Wyman's explorations is given in No. 1 of the Memoirs of the Peabody Academy of Science of Salem, and can be seen in the Museum Library.) In one end of this case are the human bones which were found, imbedded in sandstone, by Count Pourtales, and about which there has been much controversy as to their geological age.

In the southeast corner case are a few small lots of specimens from various places in Florida. The remarkable skull, partly covered with copper, found in the Indian burial place at Winthrop, is placed here temporarily. This burial place was explored by the Curator, and several skeletons and many objects of interest were found, which cannot be exhibited for lack of space.

Following along, in the cases on the east side of the room are the specimens from the peat beds of the Delaware valley, and an interesting lot consisting of objects from the mud about the ancient piles of Naaman's creek near Claymont, Delaware. This material, collected by Dr. H. C. Cresson, is described in No. 4 of the Archaeological and Ethnological Papers of the Peabody Museum. To the left of this is the collection from Delaware, presented by Mr. H. R. Bennett, which shows in goodly number the prevailing form of stone implements of that region.

In the cases along the northern wall of the room, and in the long table case in front, is displayed the collection made by Dr. C. C. Abbott, at Trenton, N. J. This exhibit was arranged by Dr. Abbott to show the three periods of occupation of the Delaware valley. On the south side of the table case are the stone implements and the three human skulls and fragments of human bones found in the glacial gravels at Trenton, with which are photographs showing sections of the gravel and the sites where the specimens were found. Following these specimens are several lots of argillite implements, knives and chipped points, and flakes, found in the more recent deposits of the closing of the glacial period. Following these are the fragments of pottery and a few implements of bone and of copper, with many rude agricultural implements of stone. At the end of the case is a fine collection of scrapers made of jasper and chert. On the northern wall are hundreds of arrowheads, knives and other chipped implements of chert, jasper and quartz, and the hammerstones, pitted stones, pestles, axes and celts, rubbing stones and other objects, including a large pile of natural stones, chips, and partly-formed implements. All these were collected on Indian village sites at Trenton and illustrate the latest of the three periods.

There has been a great deal of controversy in regard to the geological age of the gravel and sandy deposits about Trenton in which many of the implements in the table case were found. The evidence of the existence of glacial man on the Atlantic coast of America rests upon the geological age of the deposits in which these implements were found. Some geologists and archaeologists claim that none of the implements have been found in strictly glacial deposits, while others equally qualified to judge are as certain that many of the specimens were found in strictly glacial deposits, as claimed by Doctor Abbott. The independent and very extensive explorations carried on by Mr. Ernest Volk, under the direction of the Curator of the Museum,¹ seem to give conclusive proof that man lived in the Delaware valley at the close of the glacial period, and that many of the implements made and lost by this early or palaeolithic man were buried under glacial deposits.

In the table case and at the right of the photographs, are the two specimens collected by Doctor Metz, at Madisonville, Ohio,

¹ Afterwards continued for the American Museum of Natural History by the timely gifts of the Duke of Loubat and of Dr. F. T. Hyde.

and the axe found by Mr. Masterman near New London, Ohio, in glacial deposits, also the three specimens obtained by Doctor Cresson from the gravels in Delaware, and the collection of chipped quartz found by Miss Babbitt near Little Falls in Minnesota. There has been considerable controversy about all these specimens, and archaeologists will examine them with interest. The "Calaveras Skull" from the auriferous gravels of California, with the several objects enclosed in the gravel found still attached to the skull, and all the documentary evidence relating to the discovery of the skull have been received from the estate of the late Prof. J. D. Whitney. These are for the present in the Curator's office.

In the cases on the west wall of the room is the collection secured by the explorations of the Curator and Dr. Metz from the famous cemetery in Madisonville, Ohio. The land on which this Indian burial place is situated has been bequeathed to the Museum by its late owner, Miss Phebe Ferris. It will be noticed that here are many implements made of bone and of antler, which were preserved by being buried in ashes contained in the singular "ash pits" of which more than fifteen hundred have been found during the explorations. The remains of nearly two thousand human skeletons, with pottery, implements, ornaments and pipes in large numbers have been found, of which a portion are represented in the collection arranged in these cases.

In the south room on this floor are the exhibits illustrating the archaeology and ethnology of South America. Here are several Peruvian mummies in their wrappings just as taken from the ancient graves; human skulls showing the peculiar flattening of the frontal and occipital regions, characteristic of some of the ancient peoples of the coast of Peru; also skulls from the vicinity of Lake Titicaca, which are artificially elongated. These forms of skulls were produced by bandaging the heads of children in different ways so as to bring about the desired form. Other skulls show extensive fractures from which the individuals recovered. One from Ancon shows trephining and others exhibit death wounds. In one of the cases are false queues and braids of human hair, showing that the ancient Peruvians gave considerable attention to dressing the hair. In another case is the collection from graves at Arica, made by Mr. John H. Blake in 1836. This collection is described in detail in the 11th report of the Curator. It is of special interest as being the first Peruvian collection brought to

this country, and it has been referred to by many earlier writers on Peruvian archaeology. Other cases contain the very extensive collections from the ruins of Tiahuanaco, from Ancon, Chancay, Pisagua and other prehistoric sites in Bolivia and Peru, the gift of Dr. Alexander Agassiz, with many other specimens collected by Professor Louis Agassiz during the Hassler expedition and by him given to the Museum. Here also is the collection presented by Dr. W. S. Bigelow, which is a portion of the Peruvian Government exhibit made at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. Several other small collections obtained by gift or purchase are here exhibited; but the extensive Bucklin collection and several other lots are not exhibited for lack of space. From the material displayed the visitor can obtain a good knowledge of the characteristic arts of the ancient Peruvians. The exhibits are particularly rich in pottery, fabrics, implements for weaving, work baskets of the women, ornaments and weapons. Several of the latter are of copper, while some of the objects are made of an alloy of copper and tin, showing that the ancient Peruvians understood the art of making bronze. Also many articles of food, including two species of corn, beans, squashes and peanuts. The peanuts found in the ancient Peruvian graves at Ancon prove that the peanut was common in Peru in prehistoric times and goes far towards establishing it as a native plant of America.

In this room are the pottery vessels, and other objects from the ancient burial place on the Island of Pacoval in the Amazon River, and from shell-heaps and ancient village sites in Brazil, collected by the late Professor C. F. Hartt. In the wall cases on the west and north sides of the room are arranged the collections from the native tribes of Tierra del Fuego, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and other parts of South America, obtained by the gifts of many friends of the Museum. Of particular interest are the specimens of feather work obtained by Mrs. Louis Agassiz in Brazil during the famous Thayer expedition. This material from the present tribes gives the opportunity of making a direct comparison between the arts of the people in the past and the present, and shows in many instances the deterioration of the arts since the blight brought upon the people by the Spanish conquest.

The large room at the end of the hall is given entirely to an exhibit illustrating the works of the ancient peoples of Mexico and Central America. Here is shown a full series of casts made from

moulds by Charnay during the Lorillard expedition, for which the Museum is indebted to the Huntington-Frothingham-Wolcott fund. Here also are casts from moulds, secured by the Thompson explorations conducted for the Museum. Among these is the skull of a young woman with filed teeth, collected by Mr. Saville at Labna. Standing in the central part of the hall are the casts of the large sculptured monoliths, the "idols" and "altars" secured during the several Copan expeditions by the Museum, under the immediate direction, successively, of Mr. Marshall H. Saville, Mr. John G. Owens (who died at Copan during the second expedition), and Mr. George Byron Gordon. During these expeditions to the ruins of the ancient city of Copan in Honduras, a large amount of material has been obtained. The cases in the room contain a remarkable exhibit of the sculptures, the pottery, ornaments of jadite, shell and other materials from the ruined buildings and tombs of this ancient people. Among the specimens of singular interest in illustrating the customs of the people are the human teeth shown in the table cases. Some of these are ornamented with a circular piece of jadite set in the front of the tooth; others are filed in different ways. In one instance a false tooth made of stone was found with the other teeth.

Enlarged photographs show portions of the ruins, the buildings excavated by the Museum parties, with the large idols and altars, in place, of which casts are standing in the central part of the room. From a study of the contents of this room, the visitor can obtain a good knowledge of the wonderful sculptures, the singular hieroglyphs, the arts, religious beliefs and many of the customs of these ancient peoples, who in many respects reached the highest development of any on the American Continent. Here one can study to advantage the question of a supposed Asiatic migration to America in early times. The student of American hieroglyphic writing will find the material offered for investigation of the first importance. In connection with this collection should be noted the two large drawings on each side of the door in the hall. These are original drawings in sepia by Catherwood, the artist who accompanied Stephens on his expedition to Yucatan and Honduras in 1839. These valuable and historical pictures, given by Catherwood to the late E. G. Squier, the noted American archaeologist, were given to the Museum as from the estate of E. G. Squier. In connection with a study of the Mexican and Maya pictographs

and hieroglyphs the reproductions of the ancient codices should be examined in the library.

THE FOURTH FLOOR (SECOND GALLERY).

Entering the gallery to the right at the head of the stairs, in the wall case and in the railing case are the collections from burial places on the Santa Barbara Islands and from the opposite main land of California. These cemeteries, while unquestionably started in ancient times, were in several instances continued up to the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, when the discovery of the islands by Cabrillo was the beginning of the gradual extermination of the Indian inhabitants. In no other portion of North America were there so many tribes of different stocks as in what is now California. The works of art and the shape of the skulls of the Indians of the Santa Barbara Islands show that these island tribes were not all of the same stock. In this collection it will be noticed that pottery vessels are absent with the exception of two or three wheel-made dishes of Spanish times. In place of pottery the people made cooking vessels of soapstone, while serpentine and soapstone were used for dishes, pipes and ornaments. This collection contains soapstone, or steatite, vessels in various stages of manufacture taken from the ancient quarry on Santa Catalina Island, with the rude implements of stone with which the pots were cut from the rocks and afterwards fashioned. There are also many large pots perfectly made, and several with rude incised ornaments, which were taken from the graves. (See 11th Report of the Museum for description of the manufacture of these pots, by Paul Schumacher who explored the islands for the Museum.) Many mortars beautifully cut from the hardest rocks, with their finely made pestles are shown, from those of large size down to small paint cups. The perforated club stones and long tube-like tobacco pipes are among the characteristic articles from these burial places, while a few carvings in steatite show the capabilities of the people in the art of sculpture. The use of shell for making beads and ornaments of various shapes, and even for fish-hooks, is shown by thousands of specimens, while bone implements of various kinds are well represented.

Next to this collection is one from the Indians of the interior of southern California. These tribes make beautiful water-tight bas-

kets by binding grass with split reeds, and coiling the grass bundles, which are fastened together as the work progresses. In the same manner these tribes make vessels of clay by rolling the clay into cylinders a foot or more in length which are coiled from a starting point, the bottom of the vessels. The cylinders as coiled are pinched together and finally a smooth stone is held inside of the vessel and the outside is patted firmly with a wooden paddle. The vessel is then dried in the shade and baked in a covered pit. (See paper by Schumacher in 11th Report of Peabody Museum.)

In another case is the remarkable and unique collection from a cave in California. This consists of several large baskets in which were found the many feather headdresses, the large lot of bone whistles, the wooden "roarers," and the only specimens known of the perforated stones on short handles, showing that these stones, so common in the Indian graves at Santa Barbara, are in large part club-heads.¹ Two other cases contain the Frederick H. Rindge Collection, from the Klamath country of Oregon and California, remarkable for the large number of implements made of black and red obsidian. Some of these are beautiful little arrow-heads, while others are the largest obsidian implements known. This collection of obsidian implements is unsurpassed, while the stone tubes, the stone handles to bone scrapers and other implements peculiar to the Klamaths, are shown in considerable variety.

The other collections in this gallery are from the present tribes of Mexico. The pottery from different parts of Mexico is well represented, and shows the prevailing forms from each locality. In some the early method of manufacture and the forms have continued to the present time, while in others Spanish influence is evident in the shape and ornament, and in the use of a glaze and even of the potter's wheel.

In one case are various objects in daily use by the people. In the railing case opposite is a collection to illustrate the preparation of corn for making tortillas, the staple article of diet of the peoples of the southwestern portions of North America and of Central America. Another case contains an exhibit of the products of the Agave plant and their application to the daily life of the people. This plant furnishes food and drink, as well as fibre for thread and

¹ For an account of similar perforated stones from California and elsewhere, see Vol. VII, Archaeology, Lt. Wheeler's Report West of the 100th Meridian.

cloth, while the spine at the end of the leaf drawn out with a long fibre attached is a natural needle threaded for use at any moment. In the next case the use of the cactus for food is illustrated, and here also are exhibited other food plants and a collection of native medicines of the Mexicans.

Passing from this gallery to the hall gallery the visitor will see models of cliff houses and of several of the ancient Pueblo ruins, as well as models of pueblos of present tribes. Here also is a small lot of objects from the cliff houses, and pottery from the Zuñi and other inhabited pueblos. Specimens from other pueblos are on one side of the southern gallery; but this gallery is mainly given to the collections from the ancient and prehistoric ruins of Arizona. This is the famous collection brought together for the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, by Mr. F. H. Cushing, from the ruins of the valley of the Rio Salado in Arizona. This material is carefully labelled and so arranged as to tell its story of the customs, the arts and, to a considerable extent, the life of the people of those ancient towns explored by the Hemenway Expeditions. Here are shown prehistoric pottery vessels in great variety; stone implements in such abundance that those of every form and size can be studied; metates and grinding stones for crushing corn; small stones for grinding paints; wooden implements; shell ornaments of many shapes, some beautifully inlaid with bits of turquoise and with a red cement; ornaments made of stone; sacrificial objects among which are little clay figures of animals; also many other objects pertaining to the customs of the people. That the people cremated some of their dead and buried the ashes and burnt fragments of bones in urns is shown by the urns containing cremated remains. One small collection is from a sacred cave. Among other things from this cave is a large number of sacred cigarettes cut from cane in a ceremonial manner, filled with tobacco, and tied in little bundles. It may here be mentioned that cigarettes were used by these prehistoric peoples of the southwest, and that it is from their descendants that the habit of cigarette smoking has spread over the world through the early Spanish contact with these peoples.

The Warren gallery at the end of the hall — named after Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Warren, liberal patrons of the Museum — contains a general ethnological exhibit. The collections arranged on each side of the entrance, and in the table and railing cases near by, are from the Eskimo from Greenland to Alaska. The Alaskan exhibit is

particularly rich in carvings in bone and ivory. Following these exhibits are those from tribes of British Columbia, including the Haida whose carvings in slate are well shown in the Rindge collection. Then come a number of table cases and the adjoining wall case which contain the collections from Micronesia, Polynesia, Malaysia and Australia. In the centre is a large case which, with the railing case opposite, contains the African collection. In the several table cases on the northern side of the gallery and in the railing case on that side are the small exhibits from various parts of Asia and Japan, including an interesting collection from the Ainos. Over the cases and hanging from the walls are Eskimo sleds and kyaks, and canoes and boats of various peoples. Many of the objects in this exhibit were collected a hundred years or more ago, and are therefore of great value. They were received from various sources. The Museum is indebted to Lieutenant Peary for the collection from the Greenland Eskimo; to Mr. Frederick H. Rindge for specimens from the Pacific Islands and from British Columbia; to Doctors H. K. and W. E. Faulkner for most of the African collection; to Dr. Alexander Agassiz for the large canoe from Solomon Island, for the extraordinarily large piece of Kappa cloth from Feji, and for many specimens from the islands of the South Pacific.

THE FIFTH FLOOR.

At the head of the stairs on the right is the Students' Laboratory for the use of those who take the courses in anthropology. In this room the lectures of the courses are given, and instruments, specimens and a small special library are provided for the use of students. In the hall and in the opposite room are arranged the several thousand human crania and skeletons, which furnish the material for somatological investigations. This collection is of special importance to the student of American crania, while there is a fair collection for the comparative study of the races of man.

The large room at the end of the hall is devoted entirely to the Mary Hemenway collection from Tusayan. This province of Arizona was inhabited in past times by the ancestors of the Moki Indians whose towns or pueblos are on the mesas, as shown by the large relief model of the province in the centre of the hall. There are also models of some of the present Moki pueblos. The material here exhibited in sequence, from the ruined pueblos to those now

inhabited, was obtained by Mrs. Mary Hemenway from Mr. Kean and from the several expeditions of Dr. Fewkes. Dr. Fewkes made and arranged the special collection which illustrates the ceremonials of this interesting people, as well as that illustrating their arts. The paintings upon the walls were made by artists employed by Mrs. Hemenway. Altogether this exhibit is the most complete and important illustration of the Moki ever brought together. It is worthy of careful study, which is greatly facilitated by the arrangement and labelling of the collection. To Mrs. Hemenway, who did so much for American archaeology and ethnology in connection with her many philanthropic and educational works, science is greatly indebted.

INSTRUCTION.

DIVISION XIV OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Instruction in Anthropology is given in the Peabody Museum.

FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM, A.M., S.D., Peabody Professor of American Archaeology and Ethnology.

FRANK RUSSELL, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor in Anthropology.

ROLAND B. DIXON, A.B., Assistant in Anthropology.

The Committee on higher Degrees in the Division consists of Professors PUTNAM, GOODALE and LYON of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; and Messrs. BOWDITCH and LOWELL of the Faculty of the Museum.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The courses in Anthropology are conducted in the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the Peabody Museum.

The laboratory on the fifth floor contains work-tables, apparatus, and collections of human crania and skeletons, and of archaeological and ethnological material for use in Course 1. There is also in this room a reference library containing books required for reading in connection with the lectures.

The hall opposite, containing the osteological collection, and the laboratory of the Curator on the first floor may be used by advanced students.

The Anthropological Club holds semi-monthly meetings for the presentation and discussion of original papers. Meetings of the Boston Branch of the American Folk Lore Society and of the Boston Society of Natural History are, by courtesy, open to students in this Division. Several courses of lectures of special importance to students in this Division are annually given in the University.

In addition to the students' special library, the Peabody Museum Library contains 1900 volumes, and 2500 pamphlets, covering the whole field of Anthropology. It includes the prominent anthropological journals of the United States and Europe, as well as the

proceedings and reports of anthropological societies and museums. It is accessible from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Library in Gore Hall, containing over 355,000 volumes, is for the use of the whole University. Any student who has given bonds may take out books. Additional facilities are afforded, under special conditions, to advanced students, particularly to those engaged in special research. The Library is well supplied with books relating to Ethnology and Ethnography.

The ability to read French and German is a great advantage in these courses.

Students intending to enter this Division are advised to consult the instructors in regard to courses which should be taken previous to or in connection with the courses in Anthropology.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES.

FOR GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

1. General Anthropology.—Somatology (Physical Anthropology); Archaeology; Ethnology; Ethnography.—Lectures and theses. *Mon., Wed., Fri., at 9.* Dr. RUSSELL: (I)

This course is introductory to the Courses of Special Study.

The course opens with a study of SOMATOLOGY: dealing by comparative methods with the structure of man and the physical criteria of race. The student is made acquainted with methods and instruments of the science.

The second part of the course is devoted to ETHNOLOGY with special reference to the origin and development of primitive arts and culture. The lectures cover the following subjects: (A) TECHNO-GEOGRAPHY, the relation of culture to environment. (B) UTILITARIAN and ÆSTHETIC ARTS, illustrated by implements, weapons, utensils, pottery, ornaments, basketry and textiles, from the Museum collections—a large amount of material is available for the study of the development of decorative art. (C) SOCIAL LIFE of "natural" peoples, (1) Government, primitive forms: (2) Marriage considered biologically, forms and ceremonies, position of woman; (3) Laws, origin, ethnic jurisprudence. (D) RELIGION, psychological origin and lines of development of primitive religions, fetishism, animism, shamanism, ritual. (E) MYTHOLOGY, origin and distribution of myths and their ethnographic value. (F)

FOLK-LORE, nature of folk-lore and importance of its study. (G) LINGUISTICS, (1) Gesture and sign language; (2) Spoken language, the theories of origin, variability, classification, relative excellence, race and language; (3) Recorded language, thought-writing, sound-writing.

The third part of the course is devoted to the study of ARCHAEOLOGY and ETHNOGRAPHY. Man is considered in relation to his distribution over the earth from geological to the present time, division into groups, origin, prehistoric ages, races, classification, migrations. The geographical distribution of peoples is illustrated by colored ethnic charts and maps.

Throughout the course students are familiarized with the standard and current anthropological literature. Important papers on the ethnic problems of the day are reviewed and discussed.

Voluntary field excursions are offered in connection with this course.

PRIMARILY FOR GRADUATES.

2. Somatology. — Lectures and laboratory work. *Half-course (second half-year). Mon., Wed., Fri., at 2.30. Dr. RUSSELL.* (V)

This course affords an opportunity for work in the osteological department of the Museum, which contains suitable material for the study of racial, sexual, and individual variation, etc. The course is intended for students preparing for the medical profession or for advanced work in Somatology. A knowledge of zoölogy is desirable as a preparation for this course.

The lectures will consider: Comparative anatomy of man and anthropoids; growth; heredity; miscegenation; sexual selection; environment; methods; vital statistics.

3. Primitive Religions. — Lectures, reading and reports. *Half-course (second half-year). Mon., Wed., Fri., at 10. Professor PUTNAM and Mr. DIXON.* (II)

This course will discuss the following subjects: Theories of Origin; Animism; Totemism; Fetishism; Ceremonial; Symbolism; Comparative Mythology and Folk-lore. It will include a special study of the religions of three primitive peoples.

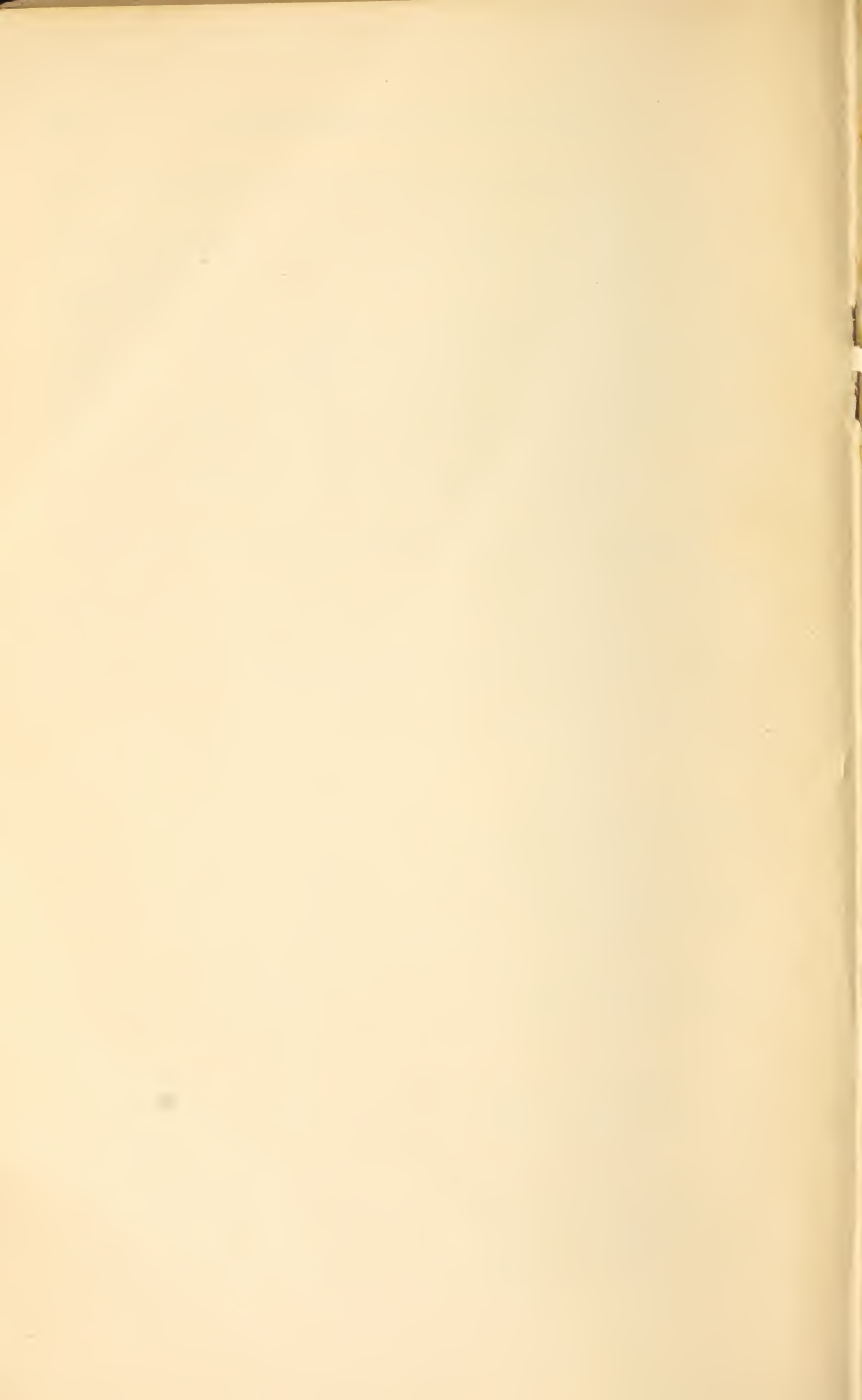
COURSES OF SPECIAL STUDY.

20a. American Archaeology and Ethnology. Professor PUTNAM.

This course is carried on by work in the laboratory and Museum; by field work and explorations. It is open to students who have taken Course 1 or its equivalent, and who have at least a good elementary knowledge of geology, mineralogy, botany and zoölogy. It is intended for students who wish to engage professionally in archaeological and ethnological work, or are applicants for the degree of Ph.D. During the third year a thesis on a special subject in American archaeology or ethnology is required.

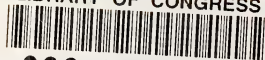
20b. Advanced Somatology.—Laboratory work and theses. Dr. RUSSELL.

This course is open to those who have taken Course 1 or its equivalent. It is designed for those who are competent to carry on, under the guidance of the instructor, some original investigation leading to results worthy of publication.





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